THIS CITY. The number and variety of athletic contests and sports on Saturday were unusual. Yale defeated Harvard at base-ball, somewhat to the surprise both of victors and vanquished. A field-meeting was held by the Intercollegiate Athletic Association, at Mott Haven, and Columbia took the greatest number of prizes. Polo, Lacrosse and foot-ball were played at the opening of the Westchester Polo Club's grounds, at Fordham. There was also some shooting at Creedmoor.

POLO, LACROSSE AND FOOTBALL.

OPENING GAMES OF THE WESTCHESTER POLO CLUB The grounds of the Westchester Polo Club at Fordham were brilliaut on Saturday with four-inhand coaches, the Spring costumes of their occupants and the uniforms of the pole and lacrosse players. On the lawn in front of the cinb-house a large number of athletes were gathered. About 2 p. m. Theodere Have meyer's four-in-hand drove up. The horses were adorned with fine bouquets. Then followed in rapid succession the ceaches of Hugo Fritch, Frederick Bron-

succession the ceaches of Hugo Fritch, Frederick Bronson, Perry Belmont, F. R. Rives and Pierre Lorillard. On the programme were contests in polo, lacrosse and football, and not less than 1,000 people were gathered to look on, actaire and appliand.

The lacrosse players first took the field. They consisted of the New-York and Ravenswood Clubs. The former wore Pine and yellow striped shirts, caps and stockings and white knee-breeches; the latter were dressed in white shirts, gray knee-breeches and rid caps and stockings. Five games were played, the Ravenswood Club winning the first, second and fourth games and thus bearing off the silver cup. This is nine inclussingly, of chased sliver, with Two small golden lacrosse sticks for a handle.

Pole followed and was the game of the day. There were only three players on a sale, but each proved to be a host in binself. The Newports (reds) were it. Defricing, A. Belmont, ir., H. Ausdin; the New-York players (blues) Herman Oeirichs, F. Griswold, Belmont Purdy. W. Thorne acted as umpire. When the equestrian croquet was berun, Herman Oeirichs got the flist stroke at the ball. It thew all about the field for a short time, but was finally sent through the goal by Mr. Oeirichs. In a few minutes the other side scored a game. The taird game was won by the Newports, and a rest was taken. Footbail was sandwiched in here, the game being between the Fordham Caub and the Columbia Freshmen. This plan of alternation was continued through the day, the Fordham boys scentring one roal and two touch-down, and the Columbia men one goal and one touchdown. A dispute about another touchdown for the latter resulties in a greenent to play the match over again. The pole contest was declared to be a draw, each side gaining turce games.

COLLEGE ATHLETES AT MOTT HAVEN.

The Intercollegiate Athletic Association held its third field meeting on Saturday at Mott Haven. Columbia secured eleven prizes, Princeton nine, and the University of Pennsylvania five. The other colleges represented were Dartmouth, Harvard, Lehigh, Rutgers, Union, and the College of the City of New-York. Each college was well represented among the spectators, Columbia men being out in greatest force. As usual when college men compete, the ladies were present in large numbers compete, the ladies were present in large numbers, and were the colors of the college to which they professed loyalty—which often means the color that best suits their complexions. The standing broad leap was won by F. Larkin, '79 Princeton, who cleared 9 feet 1142 meles. For the one-mile walk, the contest lay between Charles Editedge, columbia, and W. M. Watson, College of the City of New-York; the former won by about 140 yards, in 7m. 384s. F. Larkin, of Princeton, won in putting the 16-pound shot. A feature of the occasion was the running high leap, won by J. P. Conover, of Columbia, who made 5 feet 62g inches, being the best jump ever made by an amateur in this country.

The half-mile run furnished one of the best contests of the day. There were five competitors, the Harvard and

BOATING AT BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA. A SINGLE-SOULL AND A FOUR-OARED RACE ON THE CHARLES RIVER.

Boston, May 19 .- The annual Spring regatta of the Union Boat Club took place over the Charles River course yesterday afternoon, and attracted a large crowd of spectators. The first contest, a single-scull race, two miles, with turn, had five entries, viz: George Griswold, class of '80, and W. N. Goddard, of '79, Har vard College; J. H. Houghton, F. Peabody and J. Wilde, Union Club. The race was hotly contested and was wen by Goddard in 14 minutes, 44% seconds, only 9 seconds by Goddard in 14 minutes, 44% seconds, only 9 seconds slower than the best two-mile time ever made on the river. Houghton was three lengths behind Goddard, and Peabedy fermerly rowed in the Oxford four and won the mile race for Trinity sculls two years ago. At the close of the races Peabedy claimed the second position on the ground that Houghton had not turned properly, and the claim was allowed.

The six-pared race, representing the classes of Harvard, did not come off, but the club crew rowed over the course in 13 minutes. I second.

rard, did not come on, the course in 13 minutes, I second.
The tour-cared race between crews from the Harvard and Union Cubs was hoth contested to the finish, the atter crew winning by one length in 13 minutes, 27

FOUR BOAT RACES ON THE SCHUYLKILL.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19 .- The annual regatta of the Crescent Boat Club took place on the Schuylkill yesterday, the course being one mile. The first race, for single shells, was won by C. E. Steel in minutes, 20 seconds. The second race, for double shells, was won by the Sunight in 6 minutes, 49 seconds. In the third race for four-oured shells, there were tree starters, the Chamouni winning in 6 minutes, 261g seconds. There were three entries in the last race, for six-pared barges. The Falcon was victorious. Time 5 minutes, 5 seconds.

BASE BALL.

A VICTORY FOR YALE OVER HARVARD IN THE FIRST GAME OF THE SERIES.

New-Haven, May 18 .- The weather was all that could have been desired here this afternoon for the first creat match game for the College championship between Yale and Harvard University nines. Fully 2,000 people were on the grounds when play was called at 3:20, by J. G. Sumner, of Boston, with the Yale at 3:20, by J. G. Sumner, of Boston, with the take boys first to the last. In the first inning Huchiason, after making a clean base hit, succeeded in scoring a run for; Yate by his sharp base running. The Harvard boys then went in, and were retired in their order of striking. In the second maing the Harvards took the lead after retiring the Yales with a biank. Wright and Howe managed to cross the home-plate by errors on the part of Smith, Waden and Carter. In the third inning, both sides were quickly retired without scoring. But in the next inning, Wright added another run to the Harvards' scorce by a bad error of Walden at second base, closing the fourth inning with the totals standing 3 to 1 in Harvard's favor. After this point of the game, the playing of the Yale boys was superb, and as the Harvards failed to hit the excellent effective pitching of Carter with any effect, they drew blanks in their other five succeeding mangs. Waiden and Dawes put the side out in the ininth inning, by a fine double play when a run looked almost certain. This was loudly applanded. The Yales offset the lead the Harvards had taken in the first part of the game in their saxth, seventh and minth innings to their score in their sixth, seventh and ninth innings to their score in their sixth, seventh and ninth innings to their score in theirs is the inning the factors of the Harvards' play was the excellent catching of Tyng, and the fine second base pay of Lapham. For Yale, Downer and Erown excelled in fielding and Hutchison, Clarke and Carter led at the bat. Following is the score: boys arst to the bat. In the first inning Huchinson,

ing is the score :					
HARVARD.				YALE.	
Thayer, 3d 0 Tyng, c 0	1	PO. 1	71	Hatchison, s.s., 1 2 1 Parker, 3b 1 2 1	1 1
Lapham, 2d 0 Ernst, p 0	1	13 0 1	1	Smith, c 0 1 6	0 1 3
Holden, r. l 0 Wright, 1b 2 Howe, c. L 1	1	5	1	Downer, 1b 0 0 1 1 Watden, 2b 0 0 3 Clarke, c. f 1 2 1 Brown, 1 f. 1 0 2 Carter, p 0 2 0	3003
Alger, L. L 0	ô	2	î	Carter, p 0 2 0	š
Totals 3	6	- ITA 51.	G NS 8	Totals 4 8 27	11
Harvard				0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 ale. 2.	-3

Un.pire-J. G. Sumner, Boston.

OTHER BASE BALL GAMES.

The following were the resulfs of other base ball games on Saturday: At Prospect Park, Brooklyn, ball games on Saturday: At Prospect Park, Brooklyn, Nameless, 9, seneca, 4; Polytechnic Institute, 7, Cotumbia Cellege, 6. At Capitoline Grounds, Brocklyn, Alaska, 10, Witoka, 7. At Staien Island, Staten Island Club, 15, Crescent, 6. At Boston, Boston Red Steckings, 6, Providence, 2. At Lynn, Mass., Worcesters, 6, Live Oaks, 4. At Cincinnatt, Cincinnatt, 10, Milwauke, 2. At Utea, Star, 7, Utea, 6. At Hornellsville, Hornell, 10, Rochester, 3. At Springfield, Buffalo, 8, Springfield, 0. At Cleveland, Forest City, 12, Western Reserve College, 7.

MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB MEETING.

BALTIMORE, May 19 .- The Spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club will begin Tuesday next, and, so far as the horses are concerned, there is a sufficient number already at the track to fill the eighteen races which are announced for the four days. The principal stables are those of the Lorillards, Crouse, Doswell, Bourc, Lewis & Stearns, and Clabaugh, as well as many others, the whole comprising upward of 100 horses. Parcie was never in better condition than he appears at present, and Earricade looks better than ever before. Many and important improvements have been made on the grounds. and, so far as the horses are concerned, there is a suffi-

GAMES OF NEW-YORK ATHLETIC CLUES.

close ten days carlier. The programme includes a one mile run and a large number of shorter dashes, hurdle-races, one-mile walk, putting the short, etc. For first, second and third prizes in each contest, medals will be civen.

A benefit will be given by his pupils to J. Goulding, the well-known trainer, at the club grounds on the first Saturday in June.

A. J. Gruckberner won a gold medal in a hundred-yardadash, five heats, in the semi-monthly handlesin games of

COMPETITIONS AT CREEDMOOR. J. LeBoutillier won the champion marks man's badge at Creedmoor on Saturday, against eightyfour compititors. R. W. Day, of the Stock Exchange Rifle Club, won the Woerishoffer badge in a match of the club.

THE BOURBON RESOLUTION.

PRESS COMMENTS ON ITS PASSAGE. PRESS COMMENTS ON ITS PASSAGE.

If it be the purpose of this movement to put
Mr. Haves out of effice, the Democratic party is venturing upon the great feat of "shooting Nizaria." If the
country is dragged over in that tremenous and desperate plange, it will descend into the abyss of Mexican anarchy. But the Democrats are likely to go over the
cataract alone, and to find their destruction in "the hell
of boiling waters."—[New-York Herald (Ind.)

All that Mr. Potter's resolution aims to ac-

New for a Summer of discontent. Mr. Tilden has hunched the Democratic craft in a stormy sen, and it will not be his fault of the basiness of the country is not again endangered by a political excitement.— [New-York Graphic (Ind.)

Of course this is the work of Mr. Samuel J. A. Tilden. It is or his planning, and the sequel proves that it was so shrewdly directed as to hish into relactant concurrence the very element in the majority which, of all others, is to suffer in its material interest at home and in its influence for legislatica for substantial good to the reconstructed South. [New-York Commercial Adve-Discr (Rep.)

We call on Mr. Potter in particular, and all who act with him, to lift the investigation at once out of the mad of mere partisanism on to the broad, mak ground of patriotic and National duty. Let him make the necessary amendment to his resolution, and he will place him self and party before the country in the only attitude that either can desire to stand in, and the only one that will command the respect and confidence of the people.

—[New York Express (Dem.)

Democrats bent on a mission which will not ermit them to listen three minutes to relevant sugges-ons from Atexnoher II. Stephens, destaned to remove dihemma, rannor have much confidence in the right-susness of their cause.—[Utica Republican (Rep.)]

Will the people quietly submit to have their interests overslanging and their rights ignored in order that a few uneasy politicians may flourist for a time? We trust not. But if salvation is to be assured it must come through earnest, vigorous protest and practi-cal action. The next flouse of Representatives must not be controlled by the men who dominate in the pres-ent House, nor by others like them.—[Troy Times (Rep.)

It is sure to prove the ashes of desolation to him who hopes most to profit by it. Whatever else may happen, the statesmenship of Gramercy park will acithe now nor hereafter be bought from his retirement to sinde

Chance remains to modify or broaden the vesignation by additional resolutions. But no ground ists for expecting such return of reason.—[Utica Hea-

The end of the contest over Mr. Potter's resolution has once more proven that in capacity for "blandering," not to say in disposition to get on the wrong side of a question of great public interest and importance, the Democrate are left far behind by their party opponents.—[Buffalo Courier (Dem.)

This attack is in character revolutionary, and the thing it seeks to do is a usurpation. It therefore rests for the people to say, in the approaching Congressional elections, whether they will telerate and encourage the Mexicanizing of the United States Government.—[Buffalo Express (Rep.)

It is no longer a question of past frauds-there are enough of them, God knows, on both sides-it is a question of peace.—[Syracuse Journal (Rep.)

In their haste to secure a political advan-tage the Democrats have weeked their own hopes and prospects by defineding an investigation in which heither truth nor justice is senght.—[Brocalyn Union-Arens (Red.) The country is left in the dark as to the suc-

ceeding steps; but it sees in every act thus far the sign of an attempt which destroys the public confidence and endangers the public peace.—[Aloany Journai (Rep.) The blow aimed is at the very foundation-of the Government. The assailants have enried the networks, but they have not yet approached the citade.

-I Boston Advertiser (Rep.)

tional wrong has been perpetrated, and they want the guilty parties exposed and punished too, if there is any law for it.—[Boston Post (Dem.) law for it.—[Boston Post (Dem.)

No Communistic demonstrations yet made are a tenth part so threatening to the welfare of the country as this Congressional scheme to disturb, by a one-sided menistion all that was settled by the last Presidential election.—[Boston Journal (Rep.)

It is worthy of note that the Potter resolu-It is worthy of note that the Prese Representa-tion would have been defeated had not three Representa-tives who voted for it occupied seats in the House against the popular voice, being simply "counted in" by a majority of the popular branch. Thus the investi-busing the featurable of candidant neutration of

If this country is not Mexicanized, it must be

durned to the cattre control of the Federal Govern-ent and kept there some years longer.—[Springfleid

The Republicans come out of the fight with in the honors.—[springfield Republican (Ind.)

The Democratic majority in Congress will ave charge of the investigation, and, if they four to re-To your work, gentlemen, and woe to you

"It may serve for political capital," but it

"It may serve for pointeen capital, wall burdly be capital for the profit of the revolutionary demargaces that precipitate agitation, excitement, and disturbance by such an assance attempt. The country is for in a mood to encourrige the introduction of the Mexican system into our politics just yet.—[Chicago Times

For the moment the Republicans have been aleated, but they have secured a prestige before the ountry that will unite the party next Fail and make it rresistibly aggressive.—[Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.) The Democracy has inflicted a new suspense

and alarm on the country, and, without doubt, its suc-ess will prove its ruin.—(Philadelphia Press (Rep.) The Democrats have carried their point, but the record they have made in the contest will go a great deal further than Mr. Hayes's liberal contribution toward running the next campaign on behalf of the Re-publicans.—[Philadelphia Times (Ind.)

No scheme to unseat President Hayes before the end of his proper term can possibly find favor with the country, and not even the Democrats will sanction such a plan in numbers sufficient to free it from eternal odium.—(Philadelphia Telegraph (Rep.)

The Democrats deserve a signal rebuke, and they will receive it.—(Harriord Courant (Rep.)

Clarkson N. Potter deserves the thanks of

the country for his brilliant and statesmanlike management of the parliamentary proceedings.—(New-Haven Register (Dem.) The people will be glad to know who cheated them, who aided in the cheat, and all the for its in the re-markable case.—[Hartford Times (Dem.)

The duty of the Republican party in this

crisis is plain. It will stand by its President, and sus-tain him against this assault, or it will lose its hold upon the country, and go into a deserved and hopeless minority.—[Hariford Post (Rep.)

The country is looking on, with as much patience as possible, and anxiously longing for November.—(Providence Journal (Rep.)

ber.-[Providence Journai (Rep.)

The Democratic party won a victory yesterday whose value cannot possibly be overestimated. All
half to the victors. They have deserved well of the Republic.-[Washington Post (Dem.) Evidently the Blairs have captured the

Evidently the Blairs have captured the democracy, and the country is to be subjected to all the disturbances which a reopening of the Presidential question will cause, simply to advance partisan purposes.

- Haewiston (Me.) Journai (Rep.)

- Much will depend upon the personnel of the committee. They should be able, energetic, intepled men, skilled in the law and in the examination of witnesses. They ought to be beyond the suspicion that they are influenced by a Tilden coterie, but act as the representatives of the grand inquest of the Nation, upon a matter that touches not only the honor but the stability of our Republic.—Baltimore Gazette (Dem.)

y of our Republic.- [Baltimore Gazette (Dem.) To call the action of the majority revolu-To call the action of the majority revolutionary is simply an abuse of words, and bushess men
and others may rest content. There will be no revolution, but there will be revelations, and these will be
more taan sufficient to explain the ground of the factious
opposition of the minority to the exposure of the truth.

-[Battimore Bulletin (Dem.)

For ourselves, we regard this movement,
stimulated by the revelations that have come from
Florida, as promising no advantages such as are hoped
for.—[Edchmond Dispaten (Dem.)

The smelling committee begins with a practical confession of shameless injustice, and in its termina-

cal confession of shameless injustice, and in its termina-tion it will be blindly partisan, inquitous, and valueless to all fairminded people.—[Cieveland Leader (Rep.) Does the South want another war for the benefit of Sam Tilden, and the host of office-acekers whose only hope of feasting on official crumbs is Tilden's success! That is the question.—[Memphis Avalanche, (Ind. Dem.)

"Vat a monster language," said a Frenchman; "here I read in ze newspapere zat a man commit a murder, was committed for trial and zen committed himself to a feportair. No wonder everyzing in America is done by committee."

GAMES OF NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUES.

The Spring games of the New-York Athletic Club, open to all amateurs, will take place at Mott Haven on Decoration Day, May So. The entries will without tails or seams in the back. Do you know wat I mean!" German tailor—"Yans, yans, I know yat you vant. You vant a straight-jacket."

STRIKING PULPIT LESSONS.

MR. BEECHER'S VIEW OF A GREAT SUBJECT.
TWO PLYMOUTH SERMONS OF UNUSUAL INTEREST—
DISCOURSES BY DR. POTTER, DR. CURRAN, MR.
BULL AND MR. CHAMBERS.

Mr. Beecher preached yesterday morning and evening on changes in belief, and the frequent assertions of a decay of faith. He admitted most freely and fully the drift of thinkers away from formulated religious truth, and the modifications of opinion in regard to theology and church usages and forms, but he claimed that Christianity, nevertheless, was not losing ground, and would be the more illustrious and powerful for these changes. The two sermons, which formed in plan one long discourse, were in some respects a reply to Dr. Ewer's lecture published in The Tribune on May 11. Other interesting sermons yesterday were those of Dr. Potter, or the Sunday sermon, Mr. Beccher said that the interesting sermons yesterday were those of Dr. Potter, or the Sunday sermon, Mr. Beccher said that the interesting sermons yesterday were those of Dr. Potter, or the Sunday sermon, Mr. Beccher said that the interesting sermon of the sermons and that the interesting sermon of the sermons and the interesting sermon of the sermons and the interesting sermons yesterday were those of Dr. Potter, or the sermons and the sermon of the serm TRIBUNE on May 11. Other interesting sermons yesterday were those of Dr. Potter on the Sunday question, of the Rev. George S. Chambers on the true work of a Christian mmister, of the Rev. R. B. Hull on the Baptist belief in "close communion," and of the Rev. Dr. James D. Carran on the mission of the Holy

THE DRIFT OF MODERN THOUGHT.

and, this evening, that the state of things is such as to inspire the hope and confidence of men in the per-manence of a spiritual Christianity."

nanence of a spiritual Christlemity." There is among educated thinkers, he said, a growing ous alarm on this matter among some teachers. We hear much about the decay of faith. The drift of edumodern thought is away from religion. But I do not admit that religion and church hife are so identical. It is the direction of the same doctrine. It is not a dogma, declared that the church is not a Divine institution. There is a widespread feeling that the is not divided on the point that men began at zero, from vain. There is a doubt whether the minister is other than a new fitted for moral teaching, without any any other sense than that which is useful is Divice. That the government of the church is prescribed, and tent the churches, and just as much by educated thinkers inside the churches. The rigor of bellef as to the mechanical

of to-day are as far from the sermons of my chilehood as circle it is possible to be conceived. The pulpit has changed. can This shows that the wants of the community are not the same. The great bulk of Christian men believe in the Christian religion, but they realize that the old methods

Christian religion, but they realize that the old methods of statement have lost their power. And men say that they are losing the power of the old belief before they have got the new.

There has been a great change in the Protestant world on the subject of the Rible, and as to the meaning of inspiration—as to what it is and what it is not; whether man was the channel through which God injected His own thought; whether it extended through translations; whether it extended through translations; whether it belonges to the age and the church or to the mode of all men who were in sympathy with God, or whether the pennent simply expressed the average experience of all men the were in sympathy to in the Word of God is siso a question of inspiration is not marrow and settled. The extent of revelation in the Word of God is siso a question—whether it it was needful to reveal what men could find out by their own natural investigation and study. The scope and meaning of introdes have also been the subject of searching investigation, and dissent and variations of opinion on this matter exist. The authority of the declarations of God's Word in the presence of a just reason—whether the Rible determines what we shall think, or whether our moral schoe shall be the test of Scripture—

whether our moval sense shall be the test of Seripture—
these things run deep and are widespread.
Still more profound is the change just has taken place
in respect to the views of the existence and government
of a Divine Being. Ten years ago, In: Bacon, of NewHaven, said that the question of the age would not be
inspiration or no inspiration, but whether there was any
God to inspire. This prediction is coming to pass, Multitudes of men who are not ignorant nor malignaft, but
who profess to have trained their minos to regulated and
scientific thought, have atheism as the basis of their belief. That in England, France and Germany, and to some
extent in America, there is a growing number of atheists,
no man who has observed the facts will care to deny.
They are not beasts nor mulignants. And even more are
those atheists who compose the school called nantheists, who say that God is but a mane that includes the
numbers, another name for rerve and brain, the
sum of all facts and possibilities, and therefore without personality, vague and exclusive.
This view has especial attraction for mystical,
poetical natures. Then there is a Christian atheism on
the side of those who teach that God is unknowable. They
do not deny—they look that there is a God, but He can't
be found out. This is taught by some from the pulpit,
and by some from the scientific forum. There is a large
class who feel that they are not called to think
about the subject at all. These forms of atheism are increasing the number of their disciples, and they are not
separant and verious, but more of pullterorant and verious, but men or philosophic reputation

ignorant and an array is incere men, and we may as well open our minds to it.

These are the facts. That there is a change all seets recognize. The Reman Church discerns it with the clearness of vision which it has had in every age. Protestants recognize it, and many declare that old things have passed a way and that all things have become new. It is more widely diffused among the laity than men suppose. Men for various reasons listen to orthodox preaching every Sunday, and don't believe a word they hear, but they don't say anything about it. A great many lawyers, a great many physicians, a great many teachers, go to church for various reasons—some because they wish to bring their families up in that way, others because it is respectable. It is fashionable; our

In his evening sermon, Mr. Beecher said that the changes which he had referred to were not likely to in jure Christianity, but that it would come out more illustrious and with more power. It would lose those things which had been attached to it by the thoughts and usages of men. An ontline of his remarks is here given : Christianity claims, first, that man is in a low and helpless condition by reason of the violation of law; secondly, that he needs a thorough and radical change to bring out his true Mr. Beecher, yesterday, preached two sermons upon the general subject of the success or failure of Protestantism. He prefaced the morning discourse of the Divine Spirit; tourthly, that such an influence must be restrictcourse with these words: "I propose to show, this morning, that there is enough in the condition of things be regulative and directive, and tend to develop the posnormans, that there are long four of the most serious men; shiftitles of less growth and to unite men and this evening, that the state of things is such as to here and to prepare them for grander unity in the life to come. This whole life is an introduction to immertality. Now the question arises, Is there likely to be any change of belief on any impression that Christianity is losing its hold upon men. of these points? All the courses of thought and that the church is a waning power. There is seri- tend toward the doctrine of universal sinfulness. cated thought in science, in 'art, and in philosophy is away from church life, and if religion and church life auch a hideous doctrine. But thinking minds now accept the doctrine of universal sintuiness, and the which there has been a gradual development. The drift of scientific thought is that the whole human family was at first unspiritual, not to say animal, and wold of what men call holiness, righteousness and what I call manli-

The need of a change and man's susceptibility to a change are not so likely to be contradicted in race require a change to develop them as spiritual and moral beings, to lift them above their passions into the social and moral realm, and the churches. The rigor of belief as to the mechanical forms of worship has undergone a great change everywhere.

Among thinkers the drift is away from formulated religious ruth—that is, from theology, as a system which furnishes a complete account of Good's dealings with the world. The systems of Augustine and Calvin covered the whole ground of possible thought on religious subjects. So with the systems of Edwards, Hopkins, Emmons and Dwight. We have some systematic writers to-day, and it is to be hoped that they believe their own systems; but what a contrast in this point between the feeling of Christian men now and in times peat. Shall we have another Dante, another Milton, another Follock, who give the literary view of God's dealings with ment The day seems past. The growth of human knowledge has brought out material for which theology has no place and no explanation, and men's thoughts are busy with things for which no account is given in the systems of theology.

Special decrines have undergone a great change. The tion, and men's thoughts are busy with times for waken
no account is given in the systems of theology.

Special decirines have undergone a great change. The
nature of sin, the nature of penalty, the possibility of
reform, the method of reform, the power of the will in
relation to material and social circumstances—many
things have come in to change these special
decirines which were formerly received almost
decirines which were formerly received almost

gentleness, goodness, faith, incekness, self-control. Can any man protest against those things! The circle of Caristianity is not dogmatic, but it is the circle of all possible excellence that human beings can attain. The aim of Coristanity is to produce an ideal man. Christianity is not josing anything. Change is another word for growth. There is now more study of human nature, the origin of man, sectology, and hindesd topics than ever before. The mass of maskind is higher than ever before. There was never so much conscience diffused in the affairs of meu as to-day. The world is feeling the electric influence of a growing inpulse. The spirit of Carist has imbured laws and formed customs. In every point of view I take courage. Christianity is not lesing ground, although it is changing anuch. All great tendencies have their root in Caristianity, and no changes can efface it.

East Fortiethest, which has been recently renovated and improved, the Rev. George S. Chambers addressed his congregation yesterday morning on " Preaching and the Work of the Caristian Minister." His sermen was a plea for the preaching of Christ in all pulpits, and a protest against the sensationatism which wins appliance at the expense of the dicinity of religion.

You have made many sacrifices for this church, he said, and have a right to ask what should be the character of the minister who presides over it. You hear mach of the failures and omissions of their pastors. It is meet that something should be said of the duties of the latter, for there, are many temptations in the preacher's life of te-day. He is tempted to depart from the simplicity of Christ to valu philosophy and human rhetoric. Instead of commending himself to every man's conscience, he is tempted to commend himself to worldly prejudice. As there are temptations on the minister's side, so there are many on the people's side. You often hear complaints against a pastog's ungracefulness of namer, extreme simplicity of style, induce severity of doctrine; you hear it said he is getting old, as if a man could help growing old, or that he is unpopular, as if Paul and even Christ were not unpopular in the truth shor gave the people. From the text may be gained the true idea of the minister's duty—the preaching of Christ. It was the great mission of the Apostle Paul—as it has been of every true minister since—to preach Christ.

The minister must encourage the highest thoughts, strive after the broadest culture, seek to emulate Christ. He must set his face as a film against sensationaliae and degrade the pulpit. In all the Apostle Paul; and the popular preaching which tends to secularize, sensationalize and degrade the pulpit. In all the Apostle says there is no word of pleasing anybody. The minister must cater to no man's applause or approval; to Christ should not be a pieuser of men, His every word should strike and catry conviction with it. The irue minister loves his congregation too much togratify them. A trumer down or truth, an obserier of the word of God, is a dishonest man. The rile for the hearer to apply to any preacher is, "Was he lathful to his Bible, his Christ, his hearer's soul!"

dispers, a great many physicans, a great many testing the control of the property of the prope

believe others to be wrong. "Have we a right to keep any person away from the table, which is not ours but the Lord's!" I do not believe that the Lord has invited any one to His table who has not been baptized, and baptism means inneresten. "Does not the union of Coristians demand the abolition of close communion!" Christian unity makes too great a demand uponess when it asks that we should give un our principles. "Why do you not invite an immersed Methodist to commune with you?" Because he is not in the Baptist church, but, by remaining where he is, approves all the errors of the Methodist church. "You expect to commune in Heaven don't you? Are you going to have separate tables up there?"! I don't expect to commune in Heaven. This is an ordinance of the visible to show forth the Lord's death until He shall coare.

ASPECTS OF THE SUNDAY QUESTION. The Bev. Dr. Henry C. Potter at Grace Church (Protestant Episcopal).

Dr. Potter preached at Grace Church, yesterday afternoon, on "Some Aspects of the Sunday Question." He declared that the leading nations of the world were these that had been most faithful in the observance of the Lord's day, and spoke of the Augle-Saxon race as preëmiand spoke of the Augle-Saxon race as preeminent in that respect. The law which protects the saucity of Sunday by making involid all contracts entered into on that day was characterized as an Angle-Saxon institution. The speaker then considered the effects of immigration during the past fifty years, and the changes in the manner of spending Sunday, which had resulted from the importation of European leves, lie deplored the introduction of profane amusements on Sanday, and the failure of the laws to prevent the interruption of religious services by the sounds of music and the clinking of glasses in neighboring beer gardens. He thought that white emigrants from all Larks of the world should be welcome to our shores, they should be made to understand that "America is for Americana" and that Sanday must be observed in accordance with our customs.

He spoke at some length of the character of the European observance of Sunday, and related an instance of an American clergyman passing through the streets of Brassels, who was so far deceived by the appearance of the shops and the occupations of the people that he entered a brie-a-brie slop, and asked the price of an article that he admired, before the sacred character of the angle occurred to bim. Dr. Potter objected to the practice of driving to church, and of giving dinner parties on sundays, claiming that servants and animals should be allowed to rest on that day.

In conclusion he dwall upon the works of the New-Yerk subbath Committee in effecting many reforms, and made an appeal for contributions to it.

THE MISSION OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.

The Rev. James D. Curran, D. D., at St. Stephen's Church (Roman Catholic). The Rev. Father Curran fook for his text, yesterday morning, John xvi. 8: "And when he is come He will reprove the world of sip, and of righteouseas, and of judgment." He spoke substantially as for

The narratives of these things in the Bible are assurances of what our consciedee telis us of the judgment which will be passed upon us if we continue to sin. The gaspel telis us that our Divine Savier called to His disciples, and told them of the persecution which they must suffer by following Him, but, He adds: "It is expedient for you that I go sway; for if I go not away the Comforter will not come unto you." Words of consolation are directed to the Apostles and followers of the Savier. On the one hand he tells them that they are to receive the fainess of the Spirit, and on the other hand the world is to be judged by the same Spirit, and to be condemned of sin. The faith of the old peoples was condemned. Infidelity and holdsty were proved to be false, and Christianity was proven to be the saving doctrine. It matters little to us whether those who hved at this early period were condemned of sin and justice. We must ask ourselves whether we are among those who will receive the Spirit of God, or of that number which the spirit of justice shall come upon and condemna. After the Savier had completed His mission on earth, the Spirit of Justice shall come upon and condemna. After the Savier had completed His mission on earth, the Spirit of God came as a follower to work the sanctification of the world. The work of the Spirit has continued since the day of Carac's ascension, in a special way, for the sanctificatior of the soul. Abong those existing on earth to-day there are two classes, one of which follows the Spirit of God and the other is opposed to Heaven and the Spirit. To which of these do we belong! It matters little to us as individuals whether or not others belong to the Spirit of God, but let us ask ourselves: "Am I among those existing on earth to-day there are two classes, one of which follows the Spirit of God and the other is opposed to Heaven and the Spirit. To which of these do we belong! The spirit of God will come and condenn the world of sin and justice. It has come. This we see in our consciences

RELIGIOUS WORK AMONG THE POOR.

A meeting was held last evening at the Bedord Street M. E. Church in aid of the City Church Extension and Missionary Society. The chief object of this society is the extension of the gospel among the poorer

A HARLEM CHURCH'S ANNIVERSARY.

The Harlem Congregational Church, at Secnd-ave. and One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., celebrated its sixteenth anniversary, yesterday. Many past and present members were present. The Rev. Samuel H. Virgin, the pastor, preached an historical discourse in the morning. The church was organized in 1862, by a few members of the Harlem Presbyterian Church. The new society at first met in Washington Hall, Harlem, but two years later built the present edifice (afterward enlarged), at an outlay of \$17,000. The new church was dedicated June 12, 1864. The church has at present 261 members; the Sanday-school has 380 scholars, who support missions in India and Turkey. The debt of the society amounts to \$11,500. The draft pastor was the Rev. S. Romer, jr., who was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Virgin. The Sunday-school held its anniversary in the evening, when addresses were made by niversary in the evening, when addresses were made the Rev. Dr. B. K. Pierce and the paster.

NEGOTIATING FOR VESSELS,

THE REPORTED PURCHASE OF THE COLUMBUS BY THE RUSSIANS-THE SAMOAN GOVERNMENT

LOOKING FOR A YACHT. The Russian officers continue to be very reticent about their movements and plans. Manufacturers of arms, ship-builders and chainmakers have called on them and generally have been shown immediately to their rooms. The appearance of sev-eral of the officers down town on Saiurday after-

eral of the officers down town on Saturday afternoon gave rise to various reports about
the purchase of the steamship Columbus and
other vessels. The members of the firm of Clyde & Co.
to which the Columbus belongs, would not admit the
sale of the vessel, although they say they are willing to
sell to the Russians several fast-sailing vessels. As soon
as the Columbus had unloaded her cargo at Robinson's
stores in Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, he. commander, Captain Reed, received orders to proceed to
Philadelphia, and this ied her officers to believe that she
had been sold to the Russian Government. She sailed in
the evening, and it is said that she will be taken to the
shipyard of William Cramp & Sons to have some alterations made.

It was also reported that Captains Gripenberg and

John D. Payne, confidential clerk of A. J. Johnson, No. 11 Great Jones-st., was charged by his em-ployer, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, on Saturployer, in the Jefferson Market Folice Court, on Saint-day, with stealing a check for \$123 30, which had been sent to Mr. Johnson to pay a debt. Payne pleaded guility, and was committed for trial in default of \$2,000 hinl. Mr. Johnson said that investigation had showed him that Payne had stolen large amounts, probably \$19,000, from him, and tant the clerk had expended the money on dissolute women. He did not wish to make the young man's punishreat too heavy, however, and only made complaint regarding this small amount.

CIVIL NOTES. Judge Pratt, in Brooklyn, Saturday, appointed Thomas Smythe receiver of the estate of Adolph appenhusen, in the suit of Adolph Koenig, who holds a adjust a gainst the estate.

THE COURTS.

STEALING FROM HIS EMPLOYER.

The centest of the will of Julia McNamara. who died in August last, was begun in the Surrogate's Court on Saturday. The entire estate was left by the will to a son, Thomas McNamara, and he was made sole executor. The will is contested by a daughter Mrs. Mary Hayes, on the ground of fraud and undue infla-

Judge Doughue on Saturday appointed R C. Chetwood referee to take further testimony in the Walker divorce suit. This is the fourth referee who has been appointed in the case, which is now passing into the third year of litration. Dr. Walker, the plaintiff, is seventy-five years of age, but hale and healthy.

The decision of Judge Pratt was reserved. Saturday, on a motion made by Jeremiah Mundell, com-mittee of the estate of George W. Shield, a lunatic, to frame issues for a jury trial against Annie Augusta Shield, his adopted daughter. In 1860 Mr. Shield be Shield, his adopted daughter. In 1800 Mr. Shield be-came insane and his wife took charge of the estate, and sold part of it and took other property in her own name. In 1871 she bought a house in St. James-place for \$13,000, and afterward conveyed it to the adopted daughter for \$1. The present suit is to recover this property.

DECISIONS-MAY 18.

DECISIONS—MAY 18.

Supreme Court—Chombers—By Judge Donohue,—In the matter of Grors; Falier agt. Merritt; Culzens' Savings Bank agt. Brambold; Williams agt. Van Orden; Dilleber agt. Dilleber,—Granted. Puller agt. Merritt,—Order granted. Jones agt. Bringham; in the matter of Caliaham; in the matter of Depart. Weofley agt. Bremn: Softwan agt. Letoy, fiving National Bank agt. Adam.—Motions denied. Dunn agt. Myers. Denied. In the matter of Lett.—Denied; nemousnabm. Zuckerman agt. Exckerman—Deerse denied. Elitat agt. Ring.—Order signed. Mitchell agt. Crofut.—Motion denied, Ring.—Order signed. Mitchell agt. Crofut.—Motion denied, makess security be given. Kerr agt. Dongherty.—The trial having taken place, the order for examination must be clacelurged.

having taken place, the order for examination must be chackered.

Superior Court—Special Term—By Chief-Justice Curlis.—The National Shoe and Leather Bank agt. Jordan et al.—Trial stayed uself the determination of the action now on trial before the Hen. William H. Leonard, referes. The First National Bank of Mauch Chink, Penn., agt. Willetts.—Bond approved. Hamilton agt. Mcintyre; Wheelipan agt. Willett al.—Order of substitution, Doman et al. agt. Parkit Mail Steamship Company.—Ordered on day calendar for May 22, Crain et al. agt. Griffin et al.—Beference ordered. The Matton National Bank agt. VanNist et al.—Order granting plaintiff leave to discontiane, etc. English agt. Holditzele.—Motion to vacate order, etc. deabed, without costs. Pate agt. Smith.—Order granting defendant leave to serve answer, etc., with sile costs, etc. The North River National Bank agt. Smith.—Order granting defendant leave to serve answer, etc., with sile costs, etc. The North River National Bank agt. Smith.—Order grant McGowan agt. Newman et al.—Decree signed.

Common Pleus—General Term—By Chief-Justice C. P. Daly and Judges Robinson and Lawrence.—Dorbensky agt. Bryant; same agt. same; Philbur, etc., agt. Egzh.—Orers allimed. Sanders et al., Edilor.—Order synges.

similarit showing his occupation, place of residence and bosiness, and the same facts to assignee.

Marine Convit—Chambers—By Judge McAdam.—
Nief agt. Jacquemot—Opinion filed. Mathey agt. Friederich; Eurroughs agt. Cameron; Cohen agt. Sooi; Blesziff agt. Kien; Malkowitz agt. Rose.—Complaints dismissed. Richmond Paper Company agt. Warea.—Interrogatories settled. Kelly agt. Drummond; Emde agt. Dommedt.—Complaints dismissed conditionally. Blake agt. Seoor; Stall agt. Scour.—The executions must be returned within ten cays from date. Perkins agt. Cahu.—Motion granded conditionally. Ware agt. Lovell.—Defendant discharged. Hawkins agt. Turner.—Socurity for costs required. Straus agt. Itelay.—Motion granted. Lavy agt. Blog.—Taxation affirmed. Schheck agt. Glaser.—Receiver appointed. Ceiler agt. Harris.—Motion for contempt denied, but examination ordered to proceed. Jack agt. Landers.—Receiver appointed. Wacker agt. Campbell; Rectondagt. Nash.—Judgments. Sutton agt. Beck; Levy agt. Kaim; Harves agt. Veikening.—Delaulist. Goldzier agt. Curry.—See pepers. Schonhen agt. Hassman.—Default opened on payment within five days of \$25 costs and case restored to calendar. Arent agt. Marks.—Motion granted; \$10 cost to plaintiff to ablie event in each case. Kopke agt. Gildschmidt.—Arest vacated without costs on atpointing not to sue, Malkenyon agt. Lozz.—On payment within two days the plaintiff may be note of issue and try his action. Gilbert agt. Byrne.—Taxation affirmed.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS-Donohue, J.-Third Monday

500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 512, Checktr-Part I - Barrett, J.—Case on, No. 1179, Part 41—4, awrence, J.—Nos. 1, 953, 959, 1344, 1592, 9 2034, 1804, 1606, 1608, 1399, 1491, 1498, 1491, 3342, 16 1553, 1579, 405, 1569, 1687, 1421, 1689, 2122, 2667, 2157, Part 111—Van Verst, J.—Nos. 506, 507, 512, 1392, 1441, 1119, 1405, 2503, 15273, 1217, 1547, 1548, 3479, 17 1384, 892, 5532, 1444, 1262, 37, 1442, 29, 816, 1482, 93, 817, 1484, 1485, 1487, 1

684, 289, 886, 730, 815, 882, 863, 297, 896, 97, 654, 627, 888, 1213, 779.
COMMON PLEAS—TELLI, TERM—PART I—Van Hoesen, J.—
NOS 1477, 49, 1951, 1950, 1431, 451, 293, 294, 578, 879, 589, 581, 2294, 598, 229, 634, 1143, 1130, 1438, 2137, 829, 387, 2901, 1151, 1965, 542, 1426, 2522, 243, 147, 148, 2736, 629-9, 1946, 2935, 1425, 243.
MARINE COURT—THELT, TERM—PART I—Alker, C. J.—Nos, 477, 4667, 4655, 444, 4657, 2475-9, 4639, 2969, 4638, 1375, 1330, 2544, 4624, 4625, 4439, 2476, 4639, 2969, 4638, 1375, 1330, 2544, 4624, 4625, 4839, 3149, 2975, 1272, 4290, 3274, 4634, 4474, 4548, 4289, 3148, 2975, 1272, 4290, 3274, 4632, 1901, 2343, 4421, 4643, 3240, 3404, 4488, 4464, 4654, 678, RELIO SESSION—PART II—Holdert, R.—Adolph Heinshrieber and Abraham Temple, Tandery, Hillon Harris, N-4-line Harris, George W. Joseph, Stand Larceny; Lubran Herney, Edward Farley, John Reardon, robbery; William Dempster, grand Larceny; Eugene McCarthy, burglary; Elion Hai, larceny from the person.
PART II—Gillersdeeve, J.—John Preston and Joseph Fraston, misdemeanor (continued).

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ME. STEPHENS GOES ON BECORD AGAINST THE POTTER RESOLUTION—CONFERENCE COMMITTEES APPOINTED - MR. HEWITT MAKES A SPEECH

APPOINTED
ABOUT THE ARMY.
WASHINGTON, May 19, 1875 In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. STEPHENS (Dem., Ga.) asked that it be put upon the record that he was absent on leave of the House on Friday when the vote was taken upon what is known as the Potter Resolution. He was paired with Mr. Harris, of Massachusetts. Except for the pair he said he would

have voted against the resolution as it stood.

Mr. ELLIS (Dem., La.) from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution declaring that there had been no fair, free and peaceable election in the 1st Congres sional District of South Carolina, and that neither Mr sional District of South Carolina, and that neither Mr. Rainey (Rep.), the sitting member, nor Mr. Richardsen (Dem.), the contestant, is entitled to the scat. He stated that he would call the resolution up next Thursday. The SPEAKER appointed Mr. Sparks (Dem. H.); Mr. Singleton (Dem., Miss.), and Mr. Baker (Bep., Ind.) as conferces on the Indian Appropriation Bull. Mr. DURHAM (Dem., Ky.), from the Conference Committee on the Military Academy Appropriation Bull, reported that the committee had been unable to agree. A further conference was ordered, and Mr. Durham (Dem., Ky.); Mr. Clymer (Dem., Penn.), and Mr. Smith (Rep., Penn.) were appointed conferees.

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The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State in regard to the Fishery Commission. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. THROCKMORTON (Dem. Tex.), from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill for the election of a delegate to the House of Representatives from the Indian Territory. Printed and recommitted.

On motion of Mr. SMITH (Rep., Penn.) the Senate amendments to the Pension Aperopriation Bill were non-concurred in, and Mr. Smith (Rep., Penn.) Mr. Hewitt (Dem., N. Y.) and Mr. Smith (Rep., Penn.) Mr. Hewitt (Dem., N. Y.) and Mr. Smith (Rep., Penn.) Mr. Hewitt (Dem., N. Y.) and Mr. Sparks (Dem., Ill.) were appointed as conferees on that bill.

The House then, at 12:05, went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Springer (Dem., Ill.) in the chair, on the Army Appropriation Bill.

Mr. HEWITT (Dem., N. Y.) the member of the Appropriation Committee, who has charge of the bill, explained the bill. He opened with a glowing description of the magnificent natural endowments of this country, and sand that nothing except individual or legislative foily could prevent the country from becoming the richest and most prosperous country on the face of the globe. He required the crucial test of statesmanship to be the reduction of the burdens of taxation. The reduction of expenditures in the year 1877 had been \$25,000,000.

Mr. HEWITT rafilmed his statement, and added that the expenditures should be still further reduced \$25,000,000. He denied that the committee or the Democratic party was influenced in its action by any hostinity to the army. In that connection he criticised and replied to Mr. Garifeid had descended to a low level of partisan-Mr. HewITT said hee thought that the rise of he army.

Mr. HEWITT said he thought that there is now no Mr. HEWITT said be thought that there is now no danger of an Indian war. As to the use of the army to put down labor strikes, he said that it is not in accordance with the republican principle of the Government to keep an army to restrain any portion of the people from exercising any just right. The right to strike is a just right, and if these strikes give rise to disorders, it is the duty of the States individually to repress them. What the Government ought to do is to organize a national militar system throughout the country. He said he was in favor of encouraging rifle clubs, for a republicat